

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, NOV. 6, 1881.

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NUMBER 45

WILMINGTON POST
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

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Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

THE ALLIANCE.

The United States Arctic steamer Alliance, Commander G. H. Weddell, arrived at Halifax, N. S., November 1st, instant. The commander reports no tidings of the Jeannette, the steamer sent out in 1879 by the New York Herald in search of the North Pole.

EXCITEMENT IN MINING CITIES IN COLORADO.

Considerable excitement has been created in mining circles in Denver, Colorado, by the publication of results obtained from working a recently discovered gold bearing lode in Summit district, in that state. Mining experts and capitalists interested in the "find" claim that it will prove the largest and most valuable gold mine in the United States. It is claimed that the result of the actual working for one month with a 15-stamp mill was \$400,000, and that the tailings are worth \$360 per ton. Assays, it is said, run as high as \$9,000 per ton. Lookout for the stock, somebody will be sold.

Dr. Loring U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered an address in Atlanta, Ga., on statistics and the advancement of Agriculture in America, on Wednesday last. Dr. L. is an able man from Massachusetts, and we have no doubt but what his address was instructive. We are delighted to see such leading Yankees down in this country. We hope they will wake old Rip Van Winkle up.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of the same state, one of the best posted men in the United States on manufacturing statistics, addressed the people of Atlanta, on the same day that Dr. Loring did. Georgia is certainly to be congratulated on having guests of such distinction.

Col. Holt, President of the North Carolina Agricultural Fair, should see and consult Mr. John O. Kelly as to the manner of running an Agricultural Fair to make it a success. And Col. Holt would do well, and add very much to his department as Secretary, if he will get Hon. Jno. H. Williamson to give him lessons on canvassing and working up an exhibition. John is certainly an expert, and we congratulate the colored people on their good fortune in obtaining such a man for his position of Secretary.

Gov. Vance's Address to the Colored State Fair.

Senator Vance advised his auditors not to lay too much stress on education, but to learn how to work. He urged a careful compliance with contracts, saying that character and integrity were the poor man's capital. Again he alluded to the good feeling between the men, and to his delight at the exhibition, and then urged his hearers to acquire land, not to be tenants, but owners. With much good advice and continuous applause he closed his sensible address.—*New and Observer*.

Gov. Vance advises the colored people not to lay too much stress on education. It looks as if Governor Vance does not desire that the colored people should be educated. We are astonished that some leading colored man in Governor Vance's audience did not then and there reply to him.—The colored people, in our opinion, should strive in every manner possible to give their children just as thorough an education as it is possible for them to do. Educate you children, colored men of North Carolina, and make men and women of them, able to cope with the world. Do not take Gov. Vance's advice. We know, and so do you, that he does not want your children educated. He is afraid that some negro will dominate, in the intellectual world, the children of Governor Vance at some distant day.

Frank Hatton, the now First Assistant Postmaster-General, is likewise an able man, and is 28 years old, and editor of the *Hawkeye*.

Political trial has been postponed and will begin November 14th.

It is estimated that opium kills 100 persons annually in China.

John A. W. Tammes is in Washington.

OLDHAM VS. KNIGHT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 5, 1881.
Mr. W. P. Canaday, Editor of the Post:

DEAR SIR—You will please give the public the benefit of the enclosed communication. We applied to both the Star and Review to insert this communication, and were refused by both. They know their reasons well, and we think we do too, for not inserting it.

Yours respectfully,
W. P. OLDHAM.

Colored Agricultural Fair at Raleigh.

In accordance with a telegraph invitation from Hon. J. H. Williamson, Secretary of the North Carolina Agricultural Association, we visited the Fair on Friday. We left here on Thursday night and arrived at Raleigh Friday at noon. Was met by a committee consisting of Hon. Frank Daney, Mayor of Tarboro, and Hon. Geo. W. Price, and escorted to the Fair Ground, where we were delighted to meet a very large number of the leading colored men of the state, and very many whites.

The Fair is a grand success. In fact, to use the language of every white man who we heard speak of it, they all joined in saying it was much better than the State Fair, of three weeks ago under the charge of the white people.

The exhibition of hogs, sheep, cattle and poultry has never been beat—some of the finest ever exhibited in the state, and a very large number too. The horses were very fine. Mr. Warren C. Coleman, of Concord, had a very handsome team, which cannot be beat for style and beauty anywhere.

Floral Hall was exceedingly fine and creditable. We do not think that it could be excelled.

The officers of the association attended to everything in the very ablest manner. The President, Mr. John O. Kelly, Secretary, John H. Williamson, Chief Marshal George H. White, and the members of the various committees had with each other in making the whole display in every particular a grand success.

We are under obligations to these gentlemen for their many courtesies extended. We also desire to thank Hon. Frank Daney, Hon. Geo. W. Price, Hon. J. A. Daney, Col. Geo. W. Watson, Hon. John S. Leary, Messrs. I. B. Abbott, A. V. Turner, W. G. Coleman, E. W. Turner, James W. Poe and others, for their many kindnesses in making our short visit an exceedingly delightful one.

We advise these gentlemen to go on in their laudable undertaking; persevering in their Association; make it, as they can, the most successful exhibition in America.

Capt. Knight's statement made to A. Oldham? Would it not be well to get some information in regard to this neglect outside of the Railroad employee?

On the 2d inst. we received a reply from Col. Bridgers, declining to answer any one of the above questions. We are of the opinion that Colonel Bridgers thinks an attempt to answer these questions would only inform the public that there was a neglect, or else he thinks the subject unworthy his note.

We will answer some of the questions as well for Col. Bridgers as for the public benefit. This G. W. Oldham's baggage was not sent to his home that night, as reported to Col. Bridgers. Neither were any of his friends notified of his arrival and condition until the next morning. Neither Capt. Knight nor any one else furnished Oldham anything to lay upon except the hard floor. He was not removed from where he fell under the shed for about two hours and a half, and then a negro named Maloy, who assisted him to the watchman, who ordered him put in the office on the floor. The boy sent by Capt. Knight for a carriage was not an employee of the Railroad Company, was not at all reliable, was not paid or promised any pay, and did not get any carriage that night.

Capt. Knight states that he got a message from A. Oldham, coming through Mr. Hankins, the watchman, that he, Oldham, would send for him that night. This statement proved false. There being no message either received or sent by A. Oldham, and Mr. Hankins would not corroborate Capt. Knight's statement. Had Col. Bridgers been allowed to remain in his own extremity ten hours exposed to the night air on the damp ground and the hard floor, with no more situation than was shown the unfortunate Oldham, we are of the opinion that the friends of Col. Bridgers, and the public too, would like to know the cause.

God grant that there is one state in the south where a free ballot and a fair count be successful. Malone, Cameron and their associates will be entitled to the thanks of the American Union loving people if they can redeem old Virginia from the hands of the old Bourbon bulldoggers. And should they succeed we know of at least four other southern states that will fall in line on the next regular election.

"Don't lay too much stress on education."—*Governor Vance to Colored State Fair*.

The above insulting language was used by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina, in his address to the colored people at their fair on the 3d day of November, 1881.

Republican government reduced the national debt last year \$101,000,000, and it is estimated they will pay this year \$125,000,000.

W. P. OLDHAM.

Some weeks ago we published a card of Mr. W. P. Oldham, criticizing very severely the conduct of Mr. James Knight, the master of transportation of the W. & W. Railroad, in his treatment of his relative, Mr. C. W. Oldham. The charges were very strong, and we said if they were true the above officer's conduct was infamous. In fact we and the public had a right to expect a full and complete answer to Mr. Oldham's card, but up to this time Mr. Knight has not seen proper to make any reply. If Mr. Knight has any answer to make to these charges of wilful neglect of his duty to a sick and dying man, we will publish it with pleasure, free of all charge. In fact, we have always regarded Mr. Knight with such high esteem that we are very much surprised at his silence. Many of his friends believe he cannot successfully defend Mr. Oldham's card. If this is so, he is right in attempting no reply; but we state again that our colleagues are open to Capt. Knight as they always are to any of our fellow-citizens. Officials never rise so high that they can defy the public, and we advise Mr. Knight to give the public through our columns his reason of this matter if he feels he has done no wrong.

A CARD.

A duty we owe to humanity, and especially to the friends of the late C. W. Oldham, causes us to make the following statement, and to correct some impressions willfully made to deceive the public. Col. Bridgers having repeatedly referred to some of the most influential citizens of Wilmington, that he had investigated the reported neglect of C. W. Oldham on his arrival here, and had found no cause of complaint against the Railroad Company and its employees. On hearing this, we wrote a note to Col. Bridgers on October 26th, as follows: "The public, as well as the friends of C. W. Oldham, would like to know the result of your investigation."

We put eight questions to him, which he declined to answer. They were as follows: "Did you find Capt. Knight's statement true as regards the comfort furnished said Oldham to lay upon under the shed that night? Did you find out how long said Oldham was allowed to remain under the shed? Did you find out who was sent for a carriage, what hour he was sent, and what time did he make his report? Was the man sent an employee of the Railroad Company, was he a man to be relied on? If not an employee, was he paid anything or promised any pay for his services? Did Mr. Hankins corroborate Capt. Knight's statement made to A. Oldham? Would it not be well to get some information in regard to this neglect outside of the Railroad employee?"

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CITY ITEMS.

MR. W. E. N. SELLERS IS THE AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR THE POST.

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The Fair is a grand success. In fact, to use the language of every white man who we heard speak of it, they all joined in saying it was much better than the State Fair, of three weeks ago under the charge of the white people.

The exhibition of hogs, sheep, cattle and poultry has never been beat—some of the finest ever exhibited in the state, and a very large number too. The horses were very fine. Mr. Warren C. Coleman, of Concord, had a very handsome team, which cannot be beat for style and beauty anywhere.

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ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE!

We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the overwhelming defeat of the Prohibition Bill, at the election in August last.

The passage of this Bill was an extraordinary piece of legislation, and presented an emergency both sudden and serious. The issue thus forced upon the people was without precedent; and after considering the Bill in all its bearings, this Committee deemed it their duty to have recourse to the power inherent in organizations of this character, and therewith they issued an Address assigning reasons why the Prohibition Bill should not be ratified by a vote of the people. This action was at once denounced as beyond the authority of the Committee and of no binding force. Even if there was honesty of opinion and purity of motive with those who denied the power of the Committee to issue such an Address, this question is no longer debatable. Past events have shown that the action of the Committee was timely and wise, and that great good has resulted therefrom. However decided the opinion may have been that the Committee acted without authority, their action should now be accepted as within the scope and authority of their undeclared powers. Withholding less than this would be to surrender all that has been gained by said action, and would put the Committee in the position of having wilfully assumed power that did not rightfully belong to them. Hence difference of opinion cannot have proceeded to this extent, and whatever may be the future final decision of this question of power, the vote of the people proved that the Committee only formulated the judgment of the masses, and were correct in their view of the measure.

The efforts to establish popular government in North Carolina, as evidenced by the "Western Address," issued many years before the war, demanding that the people should be allowed to elect every officer clothed with a portion of the sovereignty of the state, culminated in the adoption of the constitution of 1868. By this constitution the County Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, township officers, and all the Judges and officers of the Courts, were elected by the people. Since the Act of the Legislature passed in 1877, known as "the County government Act," the people have been deprived of the election of these officers and the Legislature has usurped the power that rightfully belongs to the people; and for four years Justices of the Peace have been elected by the Legislature, County Commissioners have been elected by the Justices of the Peace, and Judges, Clerks and other officers of special and inferior Courts have been elected by the Legislature. Reasons for this action which checked the consciences of members of the Legislature were hostile to the rights of the people and have long since ceased to exist. The necessary and legitimate result of this taking of power from the multitude and conferring upon a prescribed few, was the enactment of the Prohibition Bill. Before the election in August, and during the agitation of the Prohibition question, the Commissioners of a number of counties followed the example of higher authority and arrogated to themselves the rights of the people, and declined to grant a license to men who desired to engage in a business hoary with age and legalized by the state and nation. This was rank usurpation—fomented and brought about by the fact that the Commissioners are not the servants of the people because they are not removable from office by the people for malfeasance of this character. The disastrous defeat of the Prohibition Bill was a sudden stroke to this summary series of irresponsible County Commissioners. The people are to rule this state through a free vote and fair cast. The right of the people to elect every officer provided for by the Constitution and the laws of the state is not a party question. It is an inherent right—inseparable from manhood and is founded in the hearts and consciences of the good and lawful men of every Commonwealth. The denial of this right is a direct attack upon the honesty and integrity of the people, and is a pungent admission that the people of North Carolina are dishonest by nature, corrupt by education, and incapable of governing themselves!

Past events growing out of the present non-Democratic system of county and township governments, must have convinced every discriminating man that the time has come, when, without regard to other questions of political difference, the people as a mass—not as Democrats—or as Republicans—must form an alliance—join hands with each other—and restore the election of all offices of the people. The only way to attain this object is by electing the friends of this principle of popular government to the Legislature at the election in November 1882. This great work of reform must be accomplished in the session of the General Assembly to be held in January 1883. A further movement will incite the enemies of popular government to new assaults upon popular government in proportion as the people grow wiser and sleep upon their rights, and take their own affairs into their own hands and then a speedy

turn to the primitive method of a People's government as set forth in the "Western Address," and as embodied in the constitution of 1868. The people have submitted quietly to the destruction of the county government system, and having refused during the past four years to disregard party ties and make a combined effort to repeal the Act of 1877, and re-organize the county governments in conformity with the provisions of the constitution of 1868, the Legislature, at its session last winter, followed the example of its immediate predecessor, and in its war upon the rights of the people, proceeded to the extremity of making an attack upon Personal Liberty, and attempted to destroy the business and property of private citizens, by the passage of the Prohibition Bill.

Necessarily the issued raised by the passage of the Prohibition Bill is one of Personal Liberty. Like the denial of the right of electing county officers by the people, the Prohibition question affects every citizen of the state. Both are based upon a contemptuous disregard of the natural rights of the people. Fortunately the attack upon Personal Liberty and Private Property as embraced in the Prohibition Bill, did not succeed—but it must not be assumed because of the unprecedented majority against the Prohibition Bill, that the contest is finally ended. And he who is opposed to local self-government,—he who is against the people and in favor of a government by a favored few, must be compelled by the refusing of the masses to take position, so that it may be known whether he is FOR or AGAINST the people. All citizens of whatever party, are interested in the permanent success of governmental reorganization which promises to explode the close corporation existing in each General Assembly, and which will certainly take the control of townships and counties out of the hands of the "bosses" and "jugglers," and restore it to the mass of voters, and retire the tainted adherents of this vicious and corrupt system to swift and unending oblivion.

We therefore cordially invite the citizens of North Carolina, irrespective of past party affiliations, to unite on this great question—one of the common battle grounds for Personal Liberty and for the accumulation and protection of private property.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

J. J. MOTT, Chairman.
J. C. L. HARRIS, Secretary.
October 15, 1881.

We have received so many letters inquiring about the Judicial Districts of the state that we publish below the list:

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Herford, Gates, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico and Beaufort.

Second District—Wake, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Edgecombe, Bertie, Martin and Craven.

Third District—Nash, Wilson, Pitt, Greene, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover and Pender.

Fourth District—Harnett, Moore, Anson, Robeson, Hoke, Cumberland and Johnston.

Fifth District—Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Chatham, Franklin, Orange, Granville, Person, Caswell and Rockingham.

Sixth District—Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Union, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk.

Seventh District—Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth, Caldwell and Rowan.

Eighth District—Catawba, Burke, McDowell, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Caldwell, Alexander and Iredell.

Ninth District—Buncombe, Madison, Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Clay, Graham and Cherokee.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A. M., meet just Thursday evenings at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 33, F & A. M., meets Tuesday evenings at Masonic Hall.

Council Club Lodge No. 1, A. M., meets Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Knights of Honor, Carolina Lodge No. 1, meet 1st and 2d Mon. days in each month, at Oct. Fellow's Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Wilmington Lodge No. 17, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Monday evenings of each month.

Hobcaw Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings of each month.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. 182, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 1 o'clock p.m.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Masonic Council No. 221, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Oct. Fellow's Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut Streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, meets every Mon. day at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 1, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Government Bank No. 122, meets 2d Friday in each month, at Oct. Fellow's Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Wyoming Tribe No. 1, meets every Tuesday evening, at Oct. Fellow's Hall, on Princess between Chestnut and Broad Streets.

MASONIC.—(GREEN).

Mr. Nobo Lodge, meets 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Broad Streets.

Wilmington Lodge No. 24, meets 2d and 4th Monday in each month, on Sixth between Princess and Chestnut Streets.

O. K. S. B.

Free Lovell Lodge No. 1, meets every Monday evening, at Oct. Fellow's Hall, on Princess between Chestnut and Broad Streets.

WYOMING TRIBE No. 1, meets every Tuesday evening, at Oct. Fellow's Hall, on Princess between Chestnut and Broad Streets.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

MEDICAL STUPORISER WHICH

Will Die 7, 1880.

Gives a Delightful, White and Healthy

Right, requires no rinsing, and taste for nothing. Sample with 10 cts. 2 weeks 20 cts. 3 weeks 30 cts. 4 weeks 40 cts. 5 weeks 50 cts. 6 weeks 60 cts. 7 weeks 70 cts. 8 weeks 80 cts. 9 weeks 90 cts. 10 weeks 100 cts. 11 weeks 110 cts. 12 weeks 120 cts. 13 weeks 130 cts. 14 weeks 140 cts. 15 weeks 150 cts. 16 weeks 160 cts. 17 weeks 170 cts. 18 weeks 180 cts. 19 weeks 190 cts. 20 weeks 200 cts. 21 weeks 210 cts. 22 weeks 220 cts. 23 weeks 230 cts. 24 weeks 240 cts. 25 weeks 250 cts. 26 weeks 260 cts. 27 weeks 270 cts. 28 weeks 280 cts. 29 weeks 290 cts. 30 weeks 300 cts. 31 weeks 310 cts. 32 weeks 320 cts. 33 weeks 330 cts. 34 weeks 340 cts. 35 weeks 350 cts. 36 weeks 360 cts. 37 weeks 370 cts. 38 weeks 380 cts. 39 weeks 390 cts. 40 weeks 400 cts. 41 weeks 410 cts. 42 weeks 420 cts. 43 weeks 430 cts. 44 weeks 440 cts. 45 weeks 450 cts. 46 weeks 460 cts. 47 weeks 470 cts. 48 weeks 480 cts. 49 weeks 490 cts. 50 weeks 500 cts. 51 weeks 510 cts. 52 weeks 520 cts. 53 weeks 530 cts. 54 weeks 540 cts. 55 weeks 550 cts. 56 weeks 560 cts. 57 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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1881

RAILROAD.—The talk now is a railroad from Wilmington via Clinton, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Mt. Airy, and thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, and we understand from a gentleman who is pretty well posted that the chance for this road are exceedingly good.

The work of laying the pipes for the Water Works on Fifth street has been vigorously pushed during the week. The contract with the city, we believe, only requires the Company to extend their pipes as far east as Fifth street.

Mr. Henry Nutt, chairman of the Committee on River and Harbor Improvements, tendered his resignation as such, which was reluctantly accepted by the Chamber.

On motion of Mr. B. G. Worth, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber desires to record its regret that Mr. Henry Nutt should consider it his duty to resign his position as Chairman of the committee on River and Harbor Improvements, and reluctantly accept the same.

Resolved, That the Chamber takes advantage of this opportunity to renew their acknowledgement of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Nutt in the responsible position which he has just vacated.

A copy of these resolutions was ordered transmitted to Mr. Nutt and on motion the meeting adjourned.

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL.—It is rumored here that the Richmond & Danville Railroad has purchased or leased the Carolina Central Railroad, but we give but little credence to the report. The Charlotte Observer of the 2nd inst. says:

It has been rumored on the streets here for several days that negotiations were pending between the authorities of the Richmond and Danville syndicate, and the management of the Carolina Central Railroad, for the lease of the latter by the former, and all sorts of stories were current. It was known here that President Murchison, of the Carolina Central, was in New York with his attorney, and that he was prepared to listen to proposals. A private dispatch was received here yesterday to the effect that all negotiations had been broken off, and that, for the present, there would be no change in the management of the Carolina Central.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—Among the decisions filed by the Justices of the Supreme Court on Monday are the following:

By ASHE, J.: State vs. W. J. Penton et al., from New Hanover. Error. Further proceedings ordered.

State vs. Wm. Tyler et al., from New Hanover. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Daughtry vs. Samson Warren et al., from Sampson. Judgment affirmed.

PER CURIAM: Steele vs. Long, et al., from Richmond. Judgment affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT.—In this Court, on Monday, the following cases were called and disposed of:

William Griffin et al., vs. Josephine Griffin, from Robeson; put to the end of the district.

D. McFayden et al., vs. J. T. Council et al., from Bladen; put to the end of the district.

Robert L. Steele vs. R. T. Long et al., from Richmond; argued by Burwell & Walker for the plaintiff; no cause for the defendants.

J. A. Evans, administrator, vs. T. M. Smith, executor, from Columbus; put to the end of the district.

J. I. Kemp and wife vs. J. R. Kemp et al., from Bladen; argued by C. C. Lyon for the plaintiffs, and D. K. McRae for the defendants.

R. N. Fairley vs. C. W. Ballard, from Richmond; put to the end of the district.

In this court, on Tuesday, appeals from the fourth judicial district were called and disposed of as follows:

J. L. Moore vs. D. B. Austin, from Anson; argument, commenced yesterday, was concluded.

A. E. George vs. D. P. Higb, administrator, from Columbus; argued by D. J. Allen for the plaintiff, and J. W. Ellis (by brief) and W. H. Pace for the defendant.

Allan & Claude, executors, vs. Thomas Jackson, from Anson; argued by J. A. Lockhart (by brief) and Burwell & Walker for the plaintiff, and Burwell & Walker and Payne & Vane for the defendant.

Almost young again.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitter, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again; although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family. A lady in Providence, R. I.—Journal.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

October 29. **SPRITS TURPENTINE.**—The market was steady at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at 50 cents per gallon.

Tar.—Market firm at \$2.10 per bbl of 200 lbs. with sales as follows:

Courses Turpentine.—Market firm at \$2.00 for Hard, \$2.20 for Yellow Dip and \$2.60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales as follows:

Crude Turpentine.—Market firm, with sales reported of 200 bbls on a basis of 110

cents per lb for Middling.

The following

were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts $\frac{3}{4}$ lb

Good Ordinary, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

S. Good Ordinary, " "

Low Middling, 10 11-16 " "

Middling, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Good Middling, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

cents per lb for Middling. The following

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PROSPECTUS.